# Hours Data: PUMS

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**Abstract**

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## 1 Hours worked per year

Figures from 1950 to 2000 Census data. Men..

Figure 1 follows cohorts over time. Each line represents a cohort. I am not sure how to interpret the figure. The longitudinal profiles seem flatter than pooling all years would suggest.

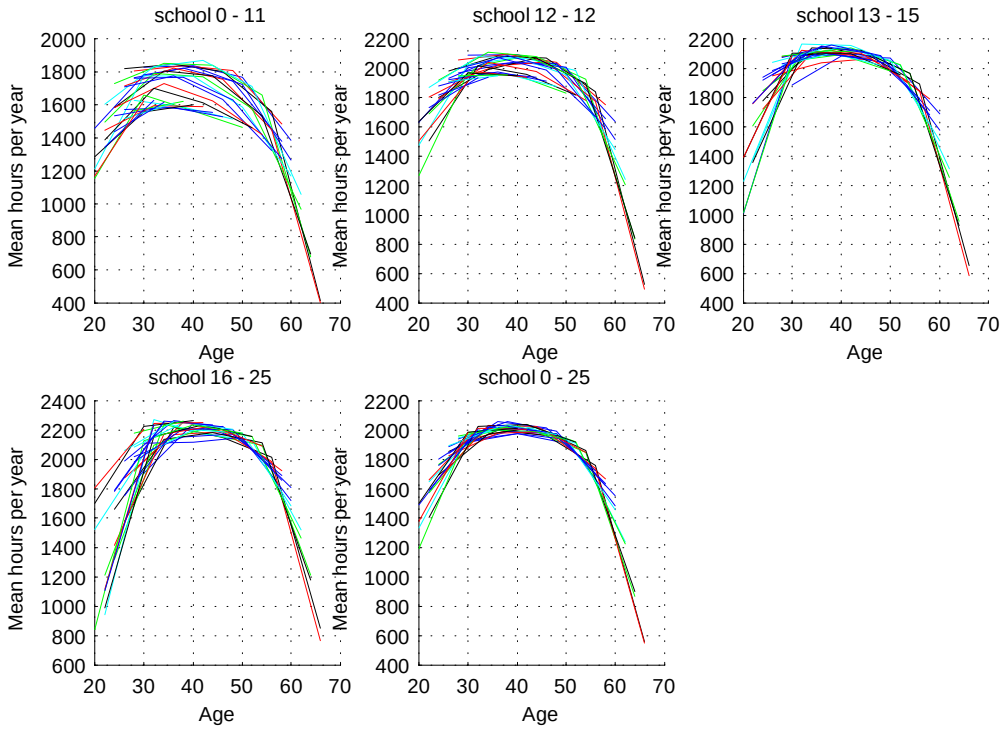


Figure 1: Mean hours.

Figure **??** does the same for the std dev of hours. Hours inequality is clearly u-shaped in age for all cohorts. The low point appears around age 45-50.

The cross-sectional picture for the std deviation is interesting (figure 3). It looks like large year effects to me. The std dev of hours is strongly declining over time. why?

### 1.1 Frequencies by age / education

Men. Year 2000 data. Each graph is an education group. Each panel shows frequency of various hours bins (in thousands of hours) for one age group. High school dropouts: figure 4. High school graduates: figure 5. College graduates: 6.

A strong spike at 2000 hours, except for college grads.

## 2 Hours worked per week

Men. Year 2000 data. Each graph is an education group. Each panel shows frequency of various hours bins for one age group. High school dropouts: figure 7. High school graduates: figure 8. College graduates: 9.

Surprisingly few work fewer than 40 hours. About 55% work exactly 40 hours (lower for college grads).

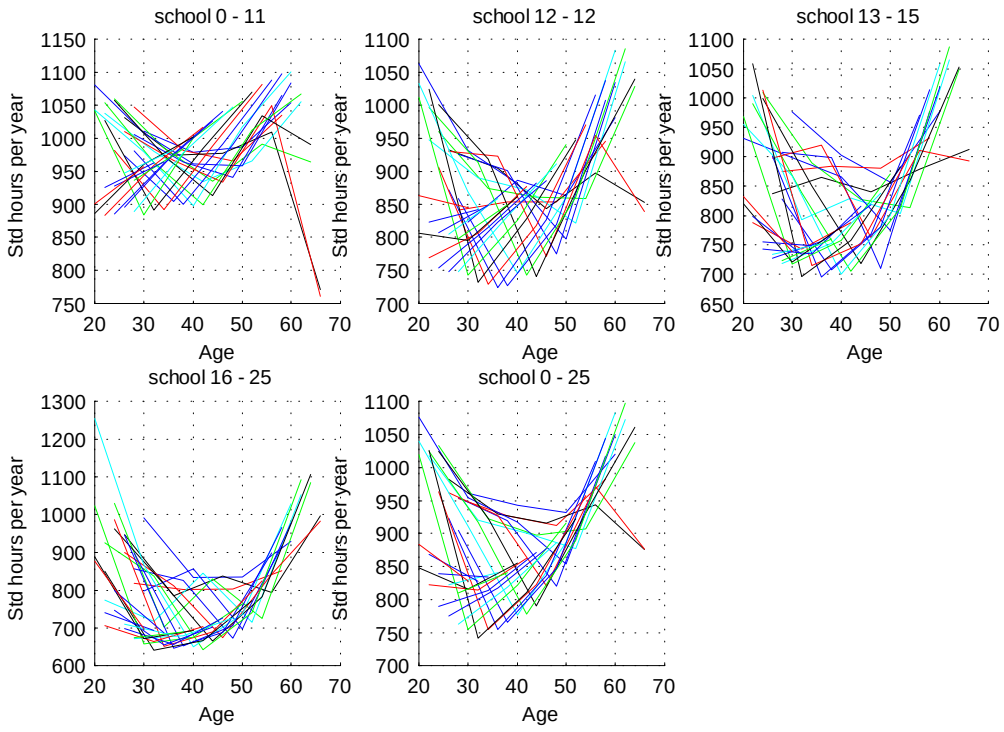


Figure 2: Std dev of hours

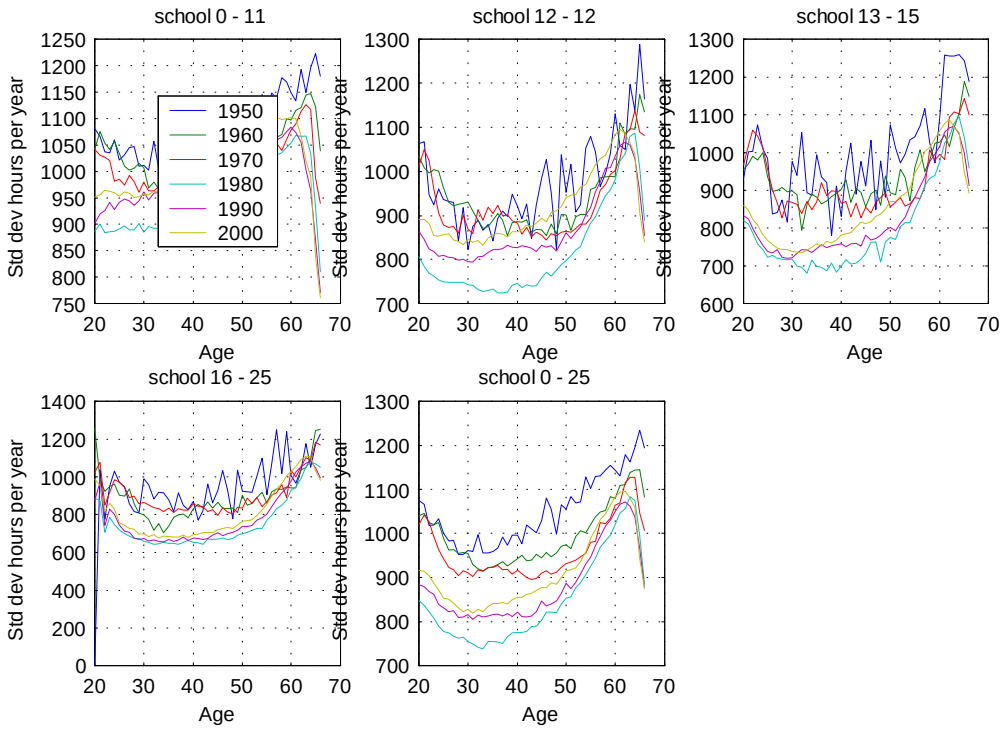


Figure 3: Cross-sectional std dev of hours

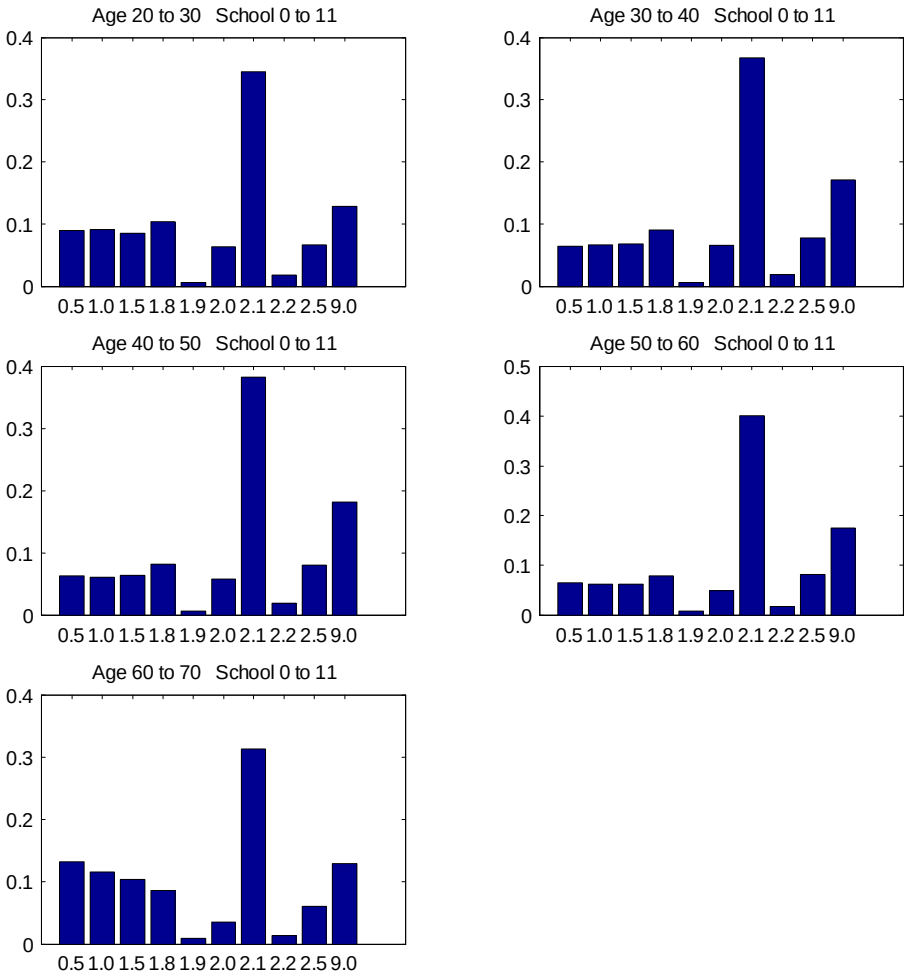


Figure 4: Hours/year. High school dropouts.

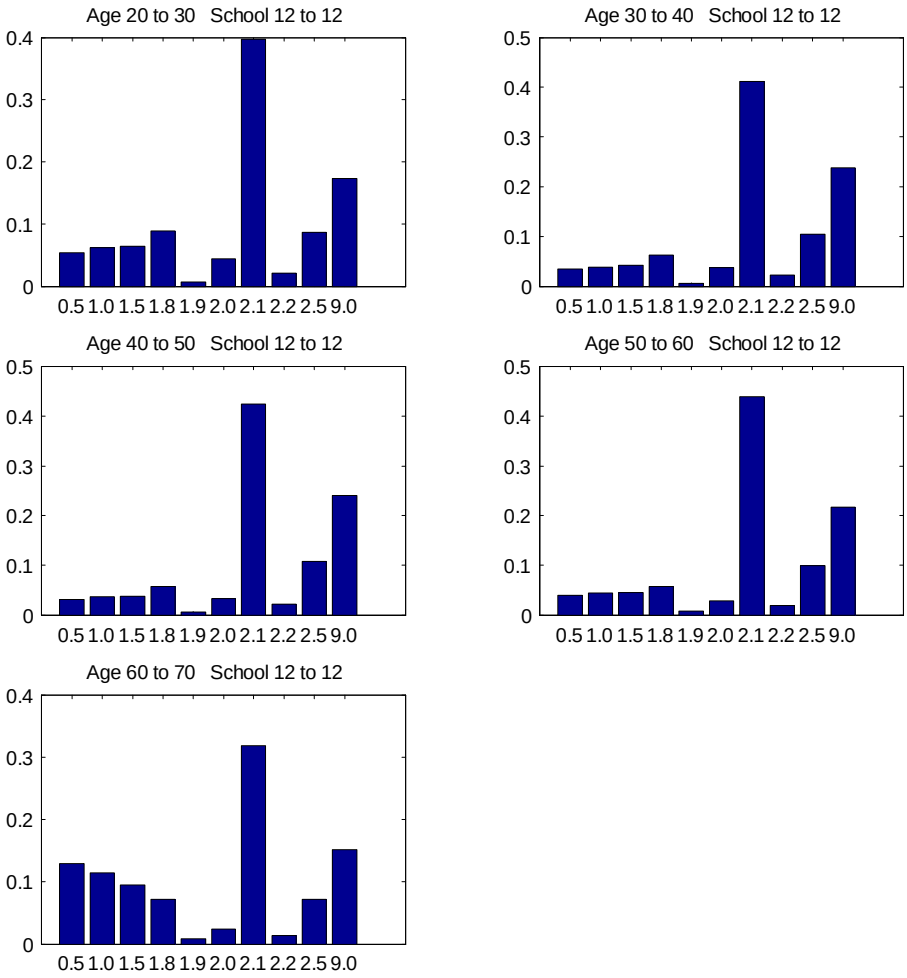


Figure 5: Hours / year. High school grads.

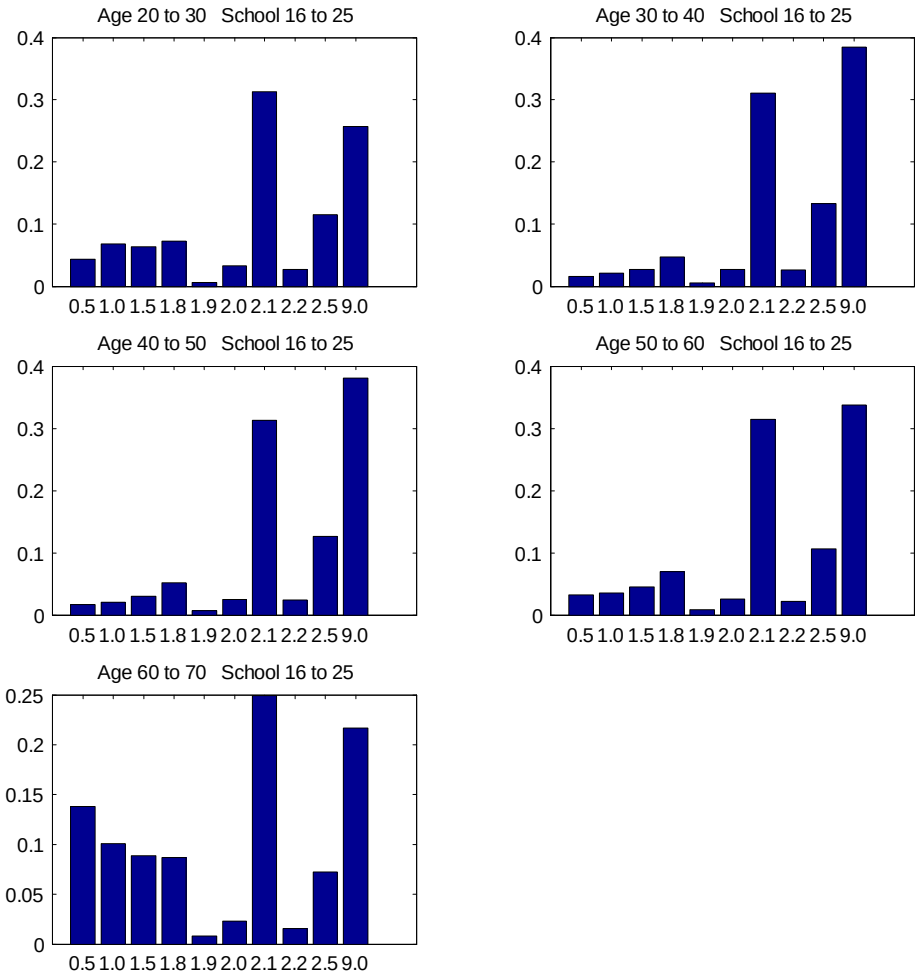


Figure 6: Hours / year. College grads.

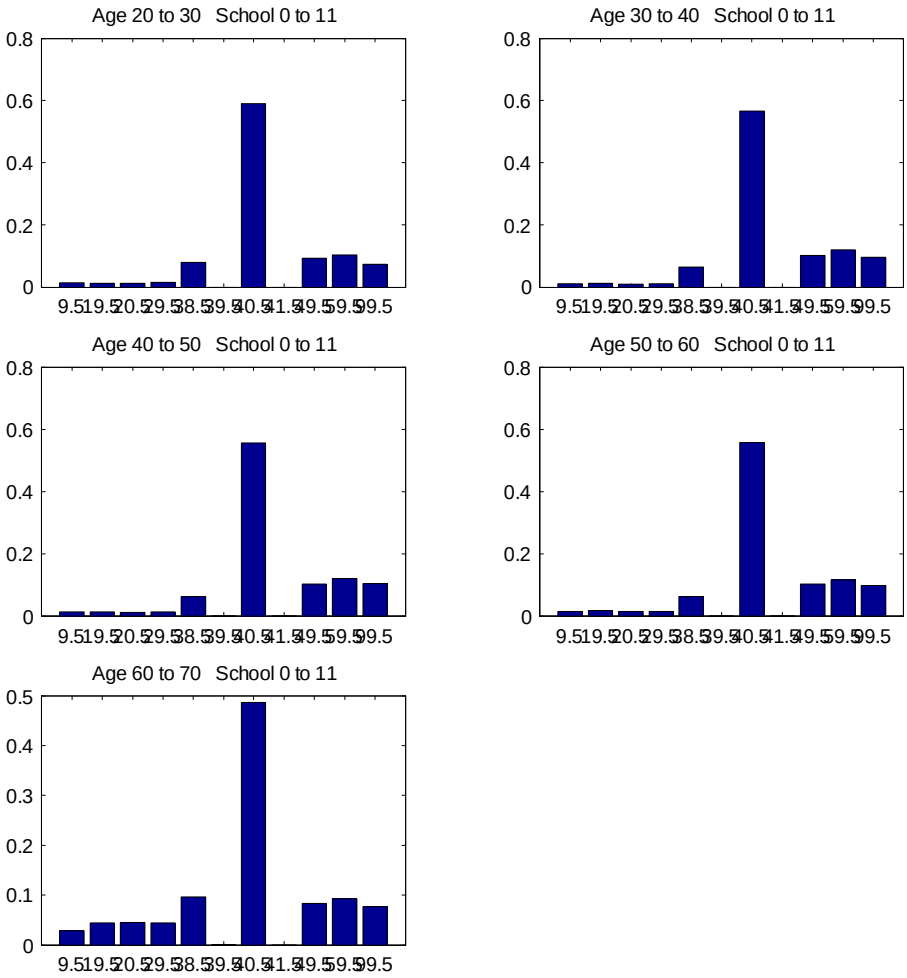


Figure 7: Hours per week. High school dropouts

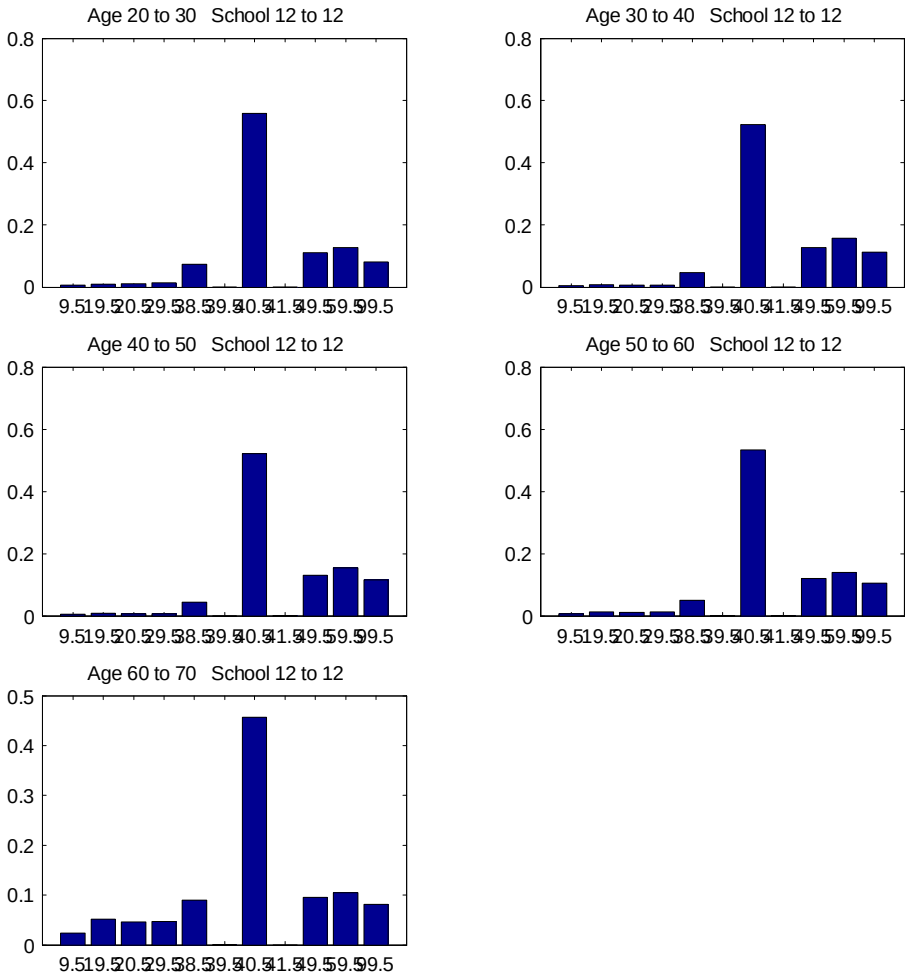


Figure 8: Hours per week. High school grads.

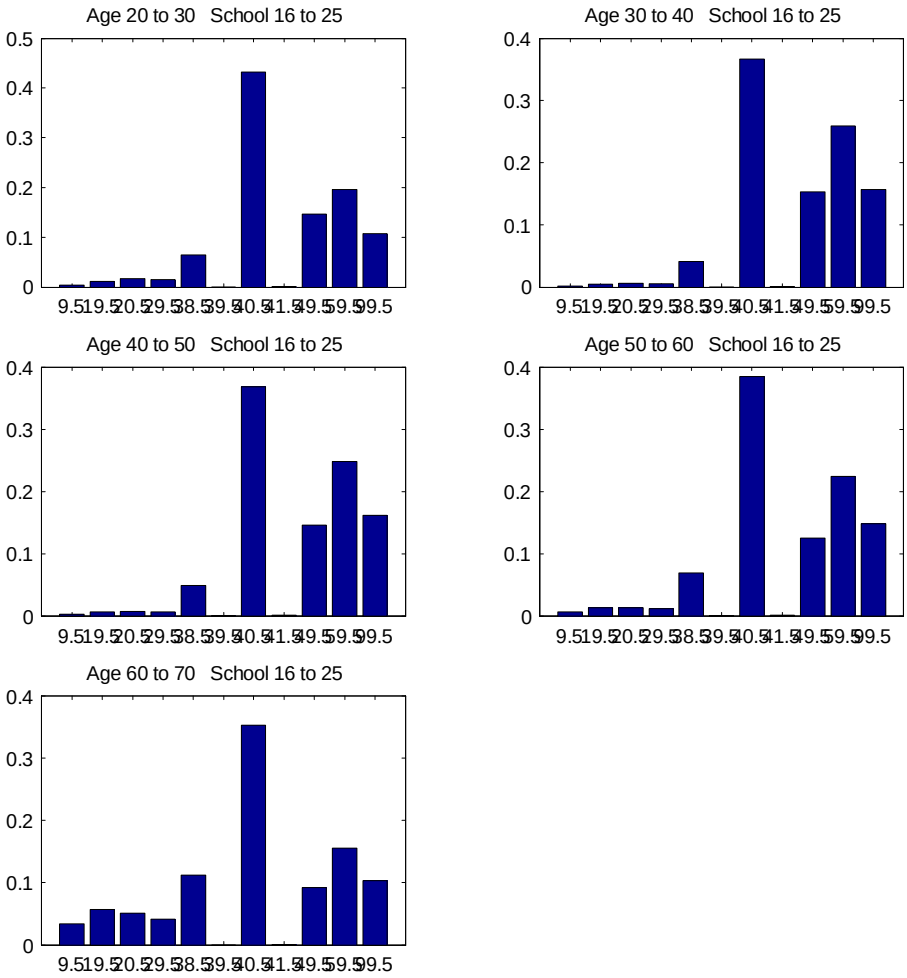


Figure 9: Hours per week. College grads

## 3 Wages

Real log wages. Men. Figure 10 shows mean, following cohorts over time. There are clear cohort effects before 1980 (real mean wages still grew back then). There is no "representative" age wage profile because of those year effects. Wages keep growing for all cohorts until 1980. Then they flatten.

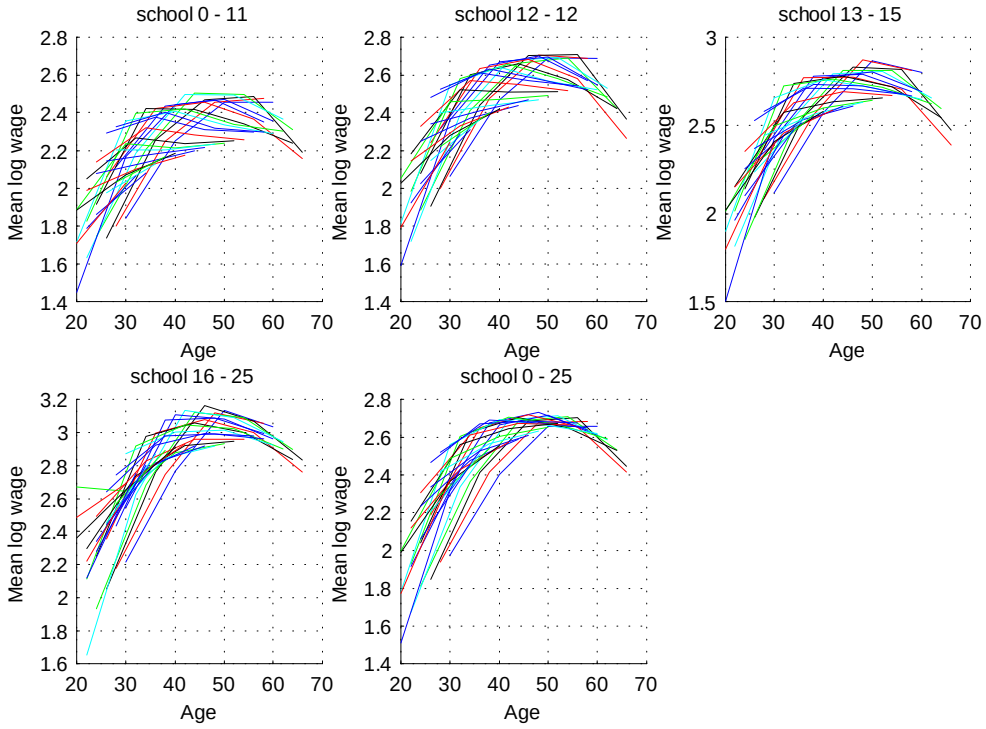


Figure 10: Mean log wages

The cross-sectional wage profiles are in figures 12 and 13.

## 4 Industries and Occupations

More educated people work more hours per week and more weeks per year. Wages and hours are also positively correlated.

Figure 14 shows statistics for occupations. Men in 2000.

Figure 16 shows the same by industry.

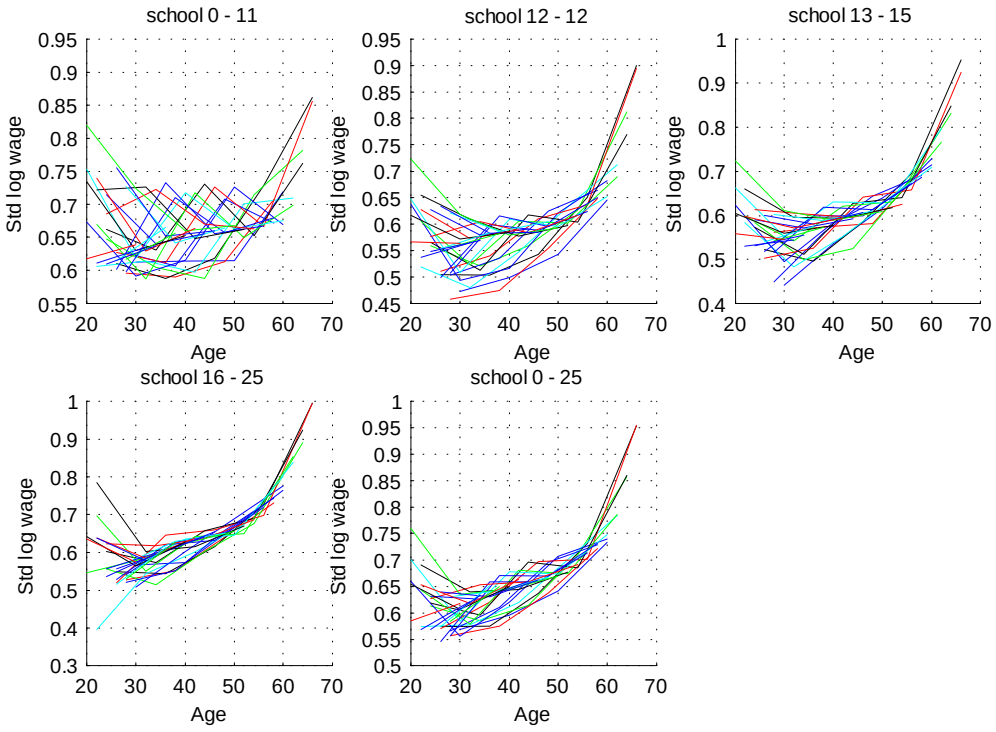


Figure 11: Std dev of log wages

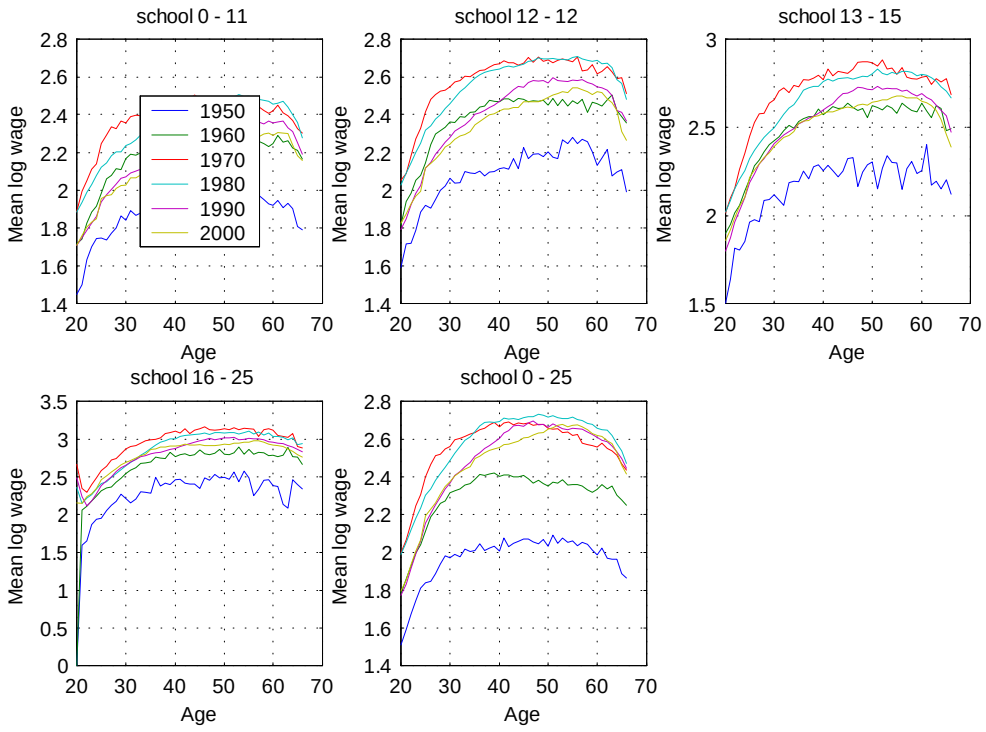


Figure 12: Cross-sectional mean wages.

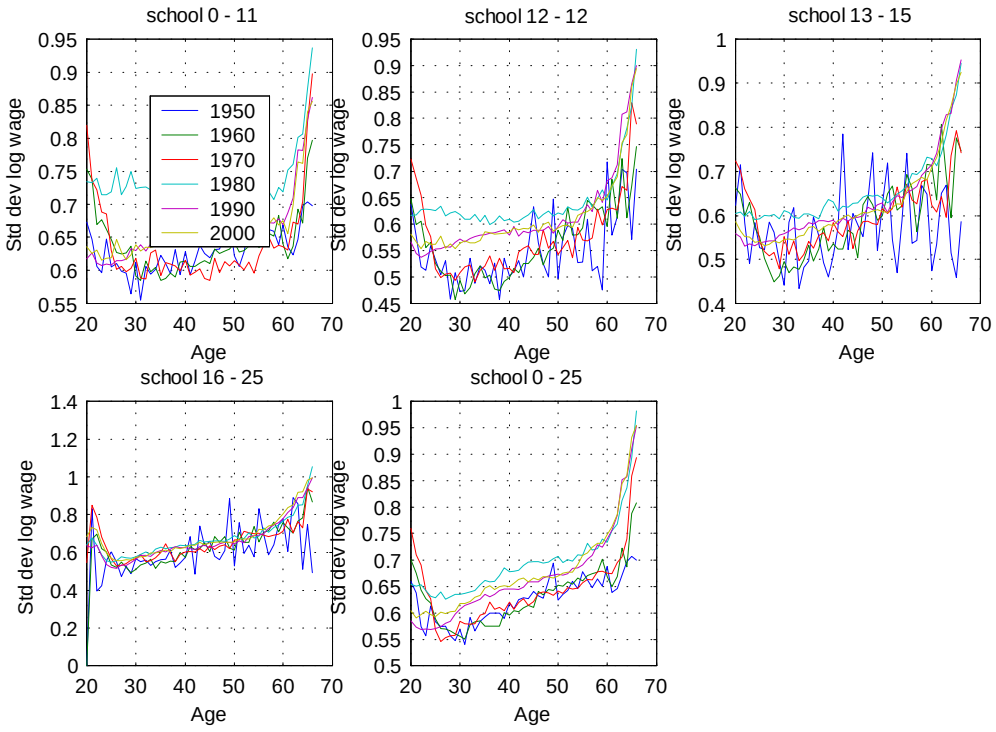


Figure 13: Cross-sectional std wages

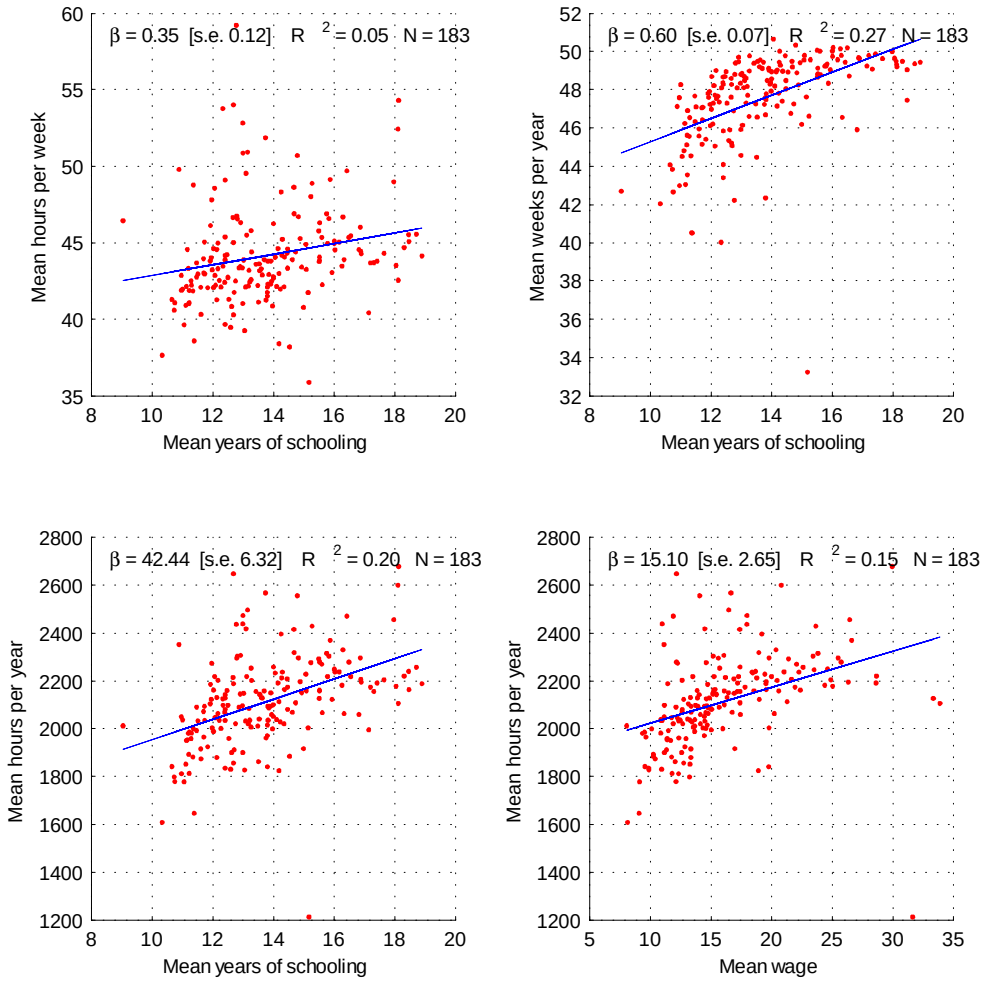


Figure 14: Occupation stats, 2000, men

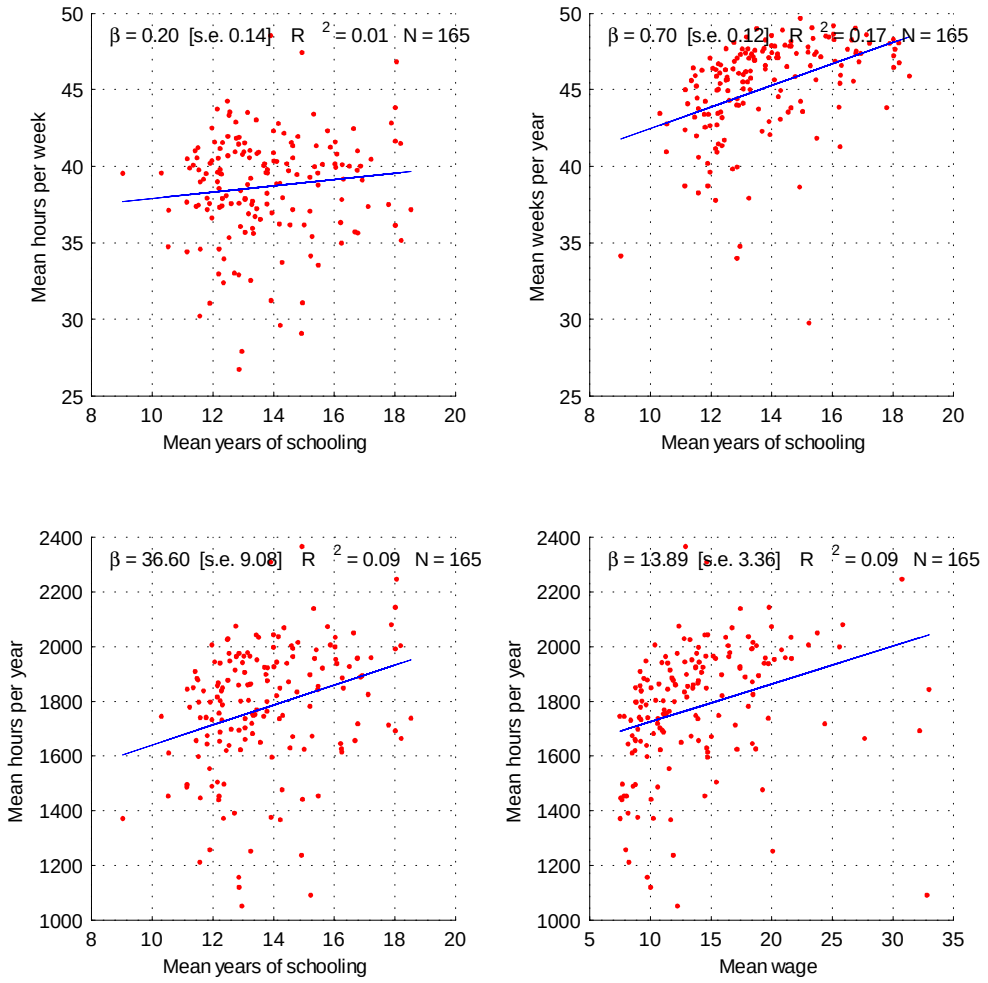


Figure 15: Occupations. Women. 2000

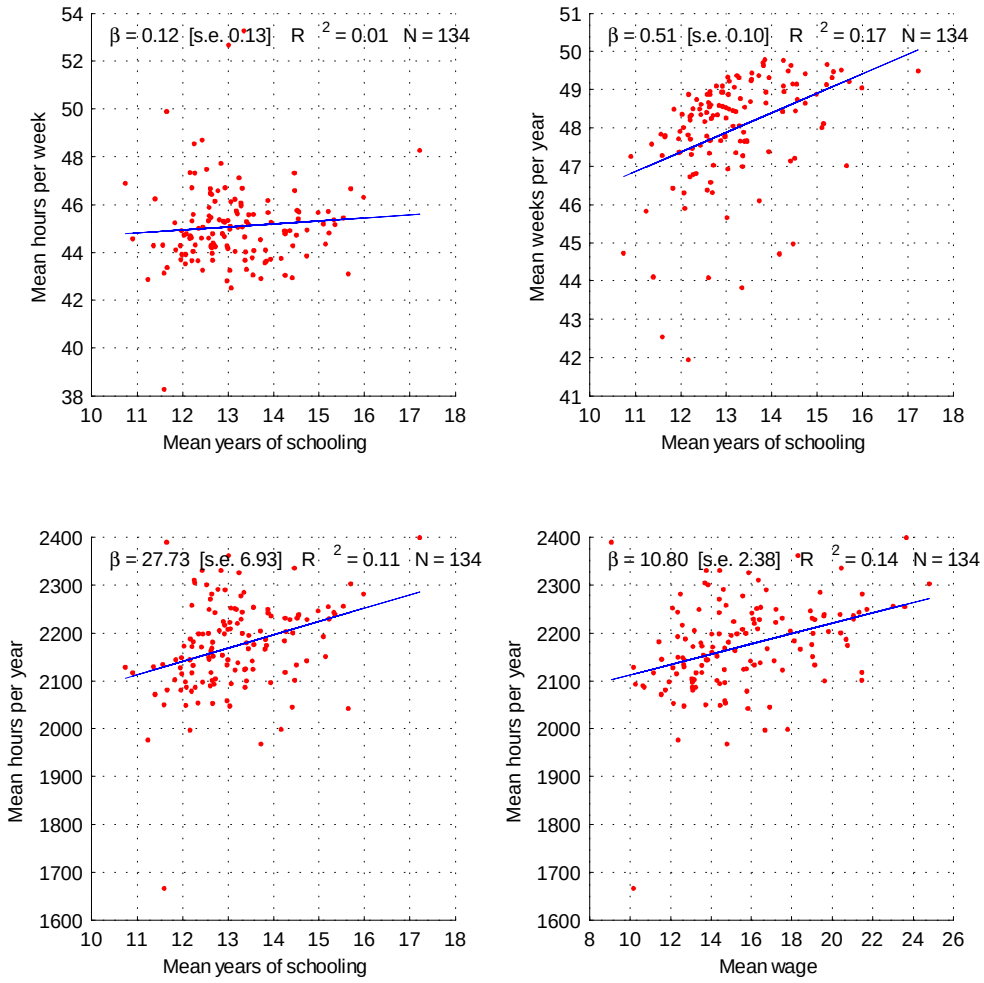


Figure 16: Industry stats. Men, 2000.